

The Weekly Museum.

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[NUMBER 335.]

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EUGENIUS AND SELIMA; Or, THE FATAL EFFECTS OF PARENTAL TYRANNY.—A Moral Story.

[Concluded.]

THE first opportunity he could take, without being observed, he wrote to Mrs. R—, informing her how averse his father was to his marriage and begging her to acquaint Selima of his eternal constancy to her, and if possible to send him some intelligence concerning her.

Having thus unburdened his mind, he now felt more happy than he had done some time. He began to eat his meals with cheerfulness, hoping soon to receive an answer to his letter, which arrived in a few days wherein she condoled with him on the unhappy situation to which he was reduced by his father's barbarity; and telling him that Selima could not restrain a tear on reading his letter; but that young lady had considered it as improper to shew it her mother, lest, piqued by his father's refusal, and influenced by pride, she might be induced to use her daughter in the same manner—but what pleased him above all, was the following postscript in Selima's own hand:

"I partake in the uneasiness your father's cruel behavior has occasioned; but if my love can afford any consolation, you possess it:—Make yourself as easy as possible, and be assured my affection shall only cease with death.

"Adieu: Remember

"SELIMA."

These few lines operated like an elixir on his distracted mind, and restored him to his wonted tranquillity. The family judged from the cheerfulness of his countenance, that he had got the better of this foolish passion, as they called it.—His father and tutor were also inclined to believe the same; and their suspicions being lulled asleep, he carried on his correspondence with Mrs. R— and Selima for some time, without interruption, till at length an incident happened which gave rise to a discovery, which involved the ill-fated Eugenius in fresh troubles, and reduced him, if possible, to a more pitiable situation than before.

Morofus unfortunately observed a servant deliver his son a letter, and though he imagined it was concerning his amour he took no notice of it at present.

A short time after, he sent the tutor to Eugenius, in order to discover if possible the present state of his mind concerning Selima, who artfully insinuated he was glad to find he had forgotten that young lady: But Eugenius, with more sincerity than prudence, answered, "No, sir, I have not forgotten her, and though I may appear tranquil in this long and cruel absence from her, yet her lovely image is too deeply engraven on my heart ever to be erased, either by time or misfortune." "So much the worse," (replied the tutor) "I pity you; for your father this moment sent me to tell you, he intends disposing of you in marriage, as also to prepare you for that event, and you know his disposition will not brook a denial." "Impossible," (cried Eugenius) "by obey-

ing my father, I forfeit my honor—What then can I do?"

His father had in reality no intentions to marry him, but tried this experiment to see if it were possible to make him forget Selima; and finding this fail, he had recourse to other expedients, which proved equally ineffectual. He sent for the servant he had seen give him the letter, who by threats and persuasions discovered the correspondence that had subsisted between his son and Selima. However, Morofus ordered for the future to bring him all the letters that came for his son: And what was his astonishment when he found, in the first letter he intercepted, to what length the young lovers had gone; but he did not fail answering this himself, and accordingly informed Mrs. R— that he was determined to marry his son to a lady he had fixed upon, and begged her, in order to wean his affections from Selima, to write him word she was on the point of marriage.

Mrs. R—, knowing the rank of Morofus, complied with his request; and the next letter Eugenius received, brought him the disagreeable news of a supposed match that was on foot between Selima and a gentleman of her parent's choice, whom the former had consented to marry.

His father expelling this news would drive him to the extremity of desperation, ordered the tutor to be present when he knew the letter would arrive; and the precaution was very wisely taken, for, without doubt, had he been alone he would put a period to his existence.

He raved with the madness of a man bereft of his senses, and his father coming in at the disturbance, relaxing his former severity of look, endeavored by gentleness to bring him to reason, pretending ignorance of the cause from whence this sudden phrenzy proceeded. "Leave me," (cried the afflicted Eugenius) "to my fate; ask me not whence my sorrow arises; to well you know you yourself have caused it, by refusing to give your consent to my union with Selima, who, alas! is now insupportable; deprive me of it, O barbarous father, at once."

He uttered these words with such vehemence, that his father feared this affair would end in some dismal catastrophe. He therefore thought it necessary not to leave him to himself, till he had endeavored by every argument in his power to convince him how despicable it was for a man of spirit and understanding to be subdued by such a weakness. In the interval, when reason triumphed over madness, he seemed to comply with his father's advice, as he thought that would be the only and surest means to gain more liberty and obtain an opportunity of going to Oxford, to satiate his revenge upon his supposed happy rival, and punish the perfidy of Selima. Yet so credulous was he, that though the letter was sufficient to give him sufficient proof of his mistress's infidelity, yet he imputed it to her parents having heard of the difficulties his father had made to their union, and that they in revenge had forced their daughter to marry, contrary to her inclination, for he still thought Selima incapable of deceit.

Fortune seemed to favor the unfortunate Eugenius; for a few weeks after, his father was obliged to go to Oxford on business of importance. This gave him an opportunity to carry his intended project into execution. His father was not the least suspicious of his son, but imagined that by the indifference he feigned, he had forgot every thing relating to Selima, so accordingly took him with him.

Eugenius, however, went as soon as possible after his arrival in the country to Mrs. R—, who was much surprised to see him. At his earnest solicitation to be informed who the happy rival was, that Selima had preferred to him, and she confessed the deceit that had been put upon him at his father's request. This intelligence brought a composure to his troubled mind, which for a long time it had been unacquainted with; he now with eagerness demanded, if Selima lived where she did formerly? and was told she did not; that she had been ill some time, and that her disorder was now grown to such a height, that her life was despaired of. This was a new cause of unhappiness; but he determined to see her.

Mrs. R—, who saw her every day, promised to acquaint her mother of his arrival, and to beg the favor that he might be permitted to see the young lady. But after the deceit he had already experienced, he paid no regard to promises, but endeavored to find out an expedient to introduce himself. Although he was fearful his presence might occasion an emotion that might increase her illness, yet he could not help thinking it would have a different effect, and give her pleasure.

Flushed with these hopes he made it his business to find out the physician that attended, who happened fortunately to be one who had visited him in a fit of illness a few years back; and making himself known, begged the favor of him to let him accompany him in the next visit he should make to Selima. The physician complied, and he accompanied him that evening to Mrs. C—'s.

Eugenius not being personally known to any of the domestics, gained admittance as a friend of the physician. When he entered Selima's chamber, he saw her mother kneeling by the bedside drowned in tears. In despite of his efforts to the contrary, he could not help shedding tears of latent tenderness on beholding this melancholy scene; which plainly discovered the interesting part he bore in her disorder. As she was raised up to receive some nourishment, he beheld her face, once the glowing feat of florid health and vivid bloom, all wan and covered with deadly paleness. But her eyes, notwithstanding her disorder, still maintained their usual vivacity. Her attendants observing Eugenius, who was quite a stranger to them, turned their eyes on him, and Selima observing their attention, made her cast a look that way. She immediately knew him, and her extraordinary emotion on seeing him, testified her surprise and pleasure; and stretching out her hand, made a sign that he should advance nearer; which he did, and as he gently clasped her hand between his—"Have I

ved," said she, "once more to behold my dear Eugenius! Yes! indulgent Heaven has heard my prayer, and granted me my only wish."—"But my dear Selima, (replied he) to what an unhappy situation do I see you reduced."—"Hush, (said she) it is the will of Heaven; but if you maintain the same affection for me you formerly did, I bear it contentedly."—"If I still love you! (returned he) Ah! my dear Selima, when I cease to love you, I must cease to exist."—"Enough, (answered she) I am satisfied; I feel my last moments approach; bear my death with resignation—farewell—love me forever—preserve the same affection you have always professed, and live content." She could utter no more; but falling into her lover's arms, heaved a last sigh, and expired without a groan.

Unhappy youth! this was too much; his fortitude could not withstand it; he remained senseless for some time. The physician attended him home; he endeavored to console himself for his loss, and forget;—but ah! the effort was fruitless. His grief threw him into a fever, which alas! terminated his life, and he died a melancholy victim to despair.

Morofus, distracted at the loss of his son and only child, and overwhelmed with a sense of his own barbarity being the cause of his death, remains the miserable prey of sorrow.

Such are the fatal effects of Parental Tyranny, when parents biased by interest, study their children's imaginary advantage more than their real good and happiness.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

REFLECTIONS

ON THE DEATH OF A FRIEND.

AUTUMNAL tempests rend the forests' pride,
Shook from the trees the rustling leaves descend

In yellow showers, they're scatter'd far and wide,
While to the blast the naked branches bend.

Dread Winter soon shall strip the verdant plain,
And check the soothing murmurs of the stream;
He comes attended by a stormy train,
That dim the lustre of the noontide beam.

But balmy Spring shall renovate the grove,
Immerse in vivid dyes each silken bud;
In ev'ry bosom breathe the glow of love,
And loose the fetters of the frost-bound flood.

Ah me! the human blossom cut away,
No warmth of Spring shall e'er again renew;
Insatiate Death remorseless grasps his prey,
Nor heeds how sweet it was, how fair it grew.

Yet think not that it fades to bloom no more,
In Heaven its beauties more conspicuous shine,
Where the fell reign of ruthless grief is o'er,
Refin'd its lustre and its scent divine.

Thus blooms the faintest spirit of my friend,
Her bosom glowing with a Seraph's fire;
She whispers, human structures have an end,
But the Immortal Soul can ne'er expire.

Cease then with fruitless tears to dew the sod,
That kindly wraps my now insensate clay;
I dwell in Heaven before the throne of God,
Blest with the glories of Eternal Day.

ANN JULIA.

October 7, 1794.

FILIAL REFLECTIONS on the loss of a MOTHER.

SHE'S gone! her soul has urg'd a wond'rous flight,

And reach'd the goal of everlasting light,
Her mortal part, which pains no longer wait,
Sleeps peaceful where the weary are at rest.
Her years prolong'd to venerable age,
Not snatch'd like *Penury* early from the stage.
She like a ripen'd sheaf at harvest seen,
He quickly blighted in his youthful green.
Why do our tears await her blest demise,
That wings her happy spirit to the skies?
Doubt we the bliss a virtuous soul obtains,
When disengag'd from painful earthly chains?
O no, we should, we do, with rapturous joy,
Our praises for her Heavenly crown employ,
Yet tears perforce for our own loss, will flow,
Of her whose love we felt while here below:
And there's a thought might raise our frequent sighs,

Left failing to her virtue's height to rise,
We ne'er should reach her mansion in the skies.
Forbid it grace divine, we e'er should prove
Objects unworthy the Redeemer's love,
Let Heav'n be more than ever now our care,
Since we are sure to meet our mother there:
When the short fable of our lives is told,
And on the tombs our transient names enroll'd;
Or the wak'd dead have heard the arch-angel's blast,

And the dread judge the final sentence pass,
O let her not among the blissful train,
To find her offspring turn her eyes in vain!
Hope we again to see our parent's face?
O! let our thoughts and lives her virtues trace.
How patient mid the rustling storms of life
Her peaceful mind, averse to wrangling strife,
Did any pain'd in mind, or fortune grieve?
Her words would counsel, and her hand relieve.
Be such our lives—that when the destin'd hour,
Assigns these frames to death's resistless pow'r,
The gloomy vale no horrors may excite,
But hope extend a beam of pleasing light,
To cheer our souls, and point their certain way,
To Heav'nly regions and eternal day.

October 10.

A. Z.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

SONNET.

I Seek the forests unrequented shade,
Where solitude her quiet rule maintains;
Where deep sequester'd in its thickest glade,
Pale melancholy unmolested reigns.

And then some stream whose sulless waters flow,
In sounds congenial to my *cherish'd woe*;
On your smooth banks where high the dark pine grows,

And o'er your glassy face its shadow throws;
Where lending sweetness to the evening gale,
Waves the white lilly, and the primrose pale.

From noise, from folly, and the world remov'd,
Henceforth I'll dwell, O stream! O woods! receive

A wretch, who 'midst your green haunts comes to grieve;

Renouncing all her aching heart hath lov'd.

Oct. 4, 1794.

ANGELINA.

ANECDOTE.

DIOGENES, the Cynic philosopher, seeing the son of a common woman throw stones among a crowd of people. *Take care, young man, [said he] that you do not hit your father.*

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

ACROSTIC.

On Miss

MUCH I admire, thou loveliest of the fair,
A wake or sleep—thou art my only care,
Rising or falling—no beauty can I see,
(I can see none) except 'tis lovely thee,
And on thee rests my whole felicity.

Must I admire again—I must and will,
And think on thee whole charms so often kill;
Return the love which glows within my breast,
Take pity on a heart, which knows no rest;
I can no longer brook thy lovely scorn,
Nor can I live, and living, live forlorn.

Oct. 9.

R.

A FASHIONABLE DICTIONARY of LOVE.

HUSBAND.

WHAT is a husband? Hear a lady's definition, who composed a vocabulary to express the character of one, from her own experience, which proves how copious our language is on that article. He is, said she, a *snarling, crossly, fullen, telly, froward, cross, gruff, moody, crabbed, snappish, tart, spleenetic, surly, brutish, fierce, dry, morose, waspish, curish, boorish, fretful, peevish, hothead, sulky, touchy, fractious, rugged, blustering, capricious, ill-natured, rully, charlish, growling, maundering, uppish, stern, grating, trumpish, humourfome, envious dog in a manger, who neither eats himself, nor lets others eat.*

Love has a strange spite at husbands, and is rarely very favourable to the definition of their character.

KISS.

SOME authors will have it, that a kiss is no kiss, or at best a half one, unless returned at the very same time.

In some countries there is such a stress laid upon it, that a woman who grants a kiss, has passed away all right to refuse any thing else. It is the seal of a treaty of surrender at discretion.

In ours, its signification is determined by the circumstances, the degree of warmth, the part, the time, and other particulars needless to enumerate. But of all kisses, the turtle-billing one is the most emphatic, but rarely used, where there is not full liberty to use every thing else.

In general, however, one may venture to pronounce kissing dangerous. A spark of fire has often been struck out of the collision of lips, that has blown up the whole magazine of virtue.

KNEELING.

Women are not absolutely in the wrong to take themselves for little divinities, when they see this tribute of adoration paid them. And they are the only sublunary beings to whom it may be paid without humiliation.

It is a posture, however, that ought to put them on their guard; for it is a very favourable one to the enterprizes of a lover. It is an attitude invented to prove respect, and which is often very commodious for the breaking it.

ANECDOTE.

A Malefactor, near his death, was asked by a fellow sufferer, what were his thoughts of the future world? Very indifferent, replied he. Why, asked the other. Because, said he, as there's no body can carry any thing away with them, there'd be few pockets to pick.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 11.

CAPT. Whitlock, on the 17th Aug. in the North Channel, spoke the ship *Fortitude* of Charleston, Capt. Schute, bound to Boston; informed he had Liverpool papers on board dated the 14th Aug. stating that the **DANES** and **SWEDES** had **STOPPED ALL** the **BRITISH SHIPS** in the **BALTIC**.

The present administration of Great Britain is not supposed to be hostile to the United States, but the contrary.

By the latest accounts from Head quarters, Carlisle, all was well, on the 4th the President arrived and reviewed the troops, which amounted to between 17 and 18,000 men. They were expected to march on the 10th.

Latest and most Important Intelligence received by the ship Hope, Capt. Haley, in 47 days from London.

At the Court of St. James's the 6th of August, 1794.

Present, the king's most excellent majesty in council.

Whereas in many of his majesty's vice admiralty courts in the West Indies, sentences of condemnation have passed against ships and goods belonging to the United States of America—And whereas, from ignorance of the rules respecting the times of appealing, or from inability to find the security required, or from other just and impediments, the claimants have been prevented from duly entering and prosecuting their appeals from the said sentences: And whereas it hath been represented to his majesty, on their behalf, that they are desirous of entering and prosecuting the same; his majesty is thereupon pleased, by and with the advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said parties shall be admitted to their respective appeals, notwithstanding the ordinary times for entering and prosecuting the same may be elapsed, provided the same are entered and prosecuted in a reasonable time, to be approved by the lords commissioners of appeal in prize causes.

FREDERICK-TOWN, Sept. 25.

With pleasure we can inform our friends and readers, that matters between the insurgents, in the county of Washington, in this state, are entirely settled; there being upwards of two hundred disaffected persons under bonds till next court, the ringleaders are not allowed to give bail, but remain still in goal for further orders. No doubt some will receive punishments adequate to their notorious crimes.

LONDON, July 26.

Mr. Shaw, the messenger, has brought an account of the total defeat of the Prussians under General Mollendorff, near Keyerslautern. The battle lasted several days with various success: at length, unable to resist the superiority of the French, the Prussians were forced to retire with the loss of 27 pieces of cannon. The Austrians were at the same time obliged to make a precipitate retreat across the Rhine, at Mannheim. It is reported by some, that General Mollendorff shot himself after his defeat—by other it is said that he was killed during the action—His loss exceeded 10,000 men.

July 28.

Yesterday Mr. Fabiani, the messenger, arrived at Lord Greenville's office from the duke of York, dated July 24. He only mentions, that the Prussians were beaten six days successively.

The attack made upon the Prussians by the French army of the Rhine, began on the 13th

instant, and was continued for three days. The Prussians lost their baggage stores, and artillery. When Lord Mansbury sent off his dispatches from Mannheim, that place was expected to be soon attacked. His Lordship was therefore preparing to set out for Frankfort.

July 29. There has been hitherto no official account published of the defeat of the allies on the Rhine. The foreign Gazettes only mention the circumstance, without entering into much detail. Private letters however state, that the action lasted several days successively; that on the first attack the French were repulsed; but they brought down such a torrent of fresh troops, day after day, that it was impossible to stand against them. Both parties fought with determined bravery, and the carnage on both sides must have been immense. The French are said to have given no quarter. We anxiously wait for further particulars by the mail now due: But it is evident, from the numbers of the French, that they must have been joined by the reinforcements they had drafted from their armies in Italy.

August 1. The attack which the French lately made upon the Prussians in the neighborhood of Kaiferslautern was perhaps the most desperate and bloody of the whole campaign. They followed it up from the ninth of the month, day after day, till Sunday the 13th, from which time, till the Wednesday following, the Prussians had not a moment's respite either night or day. The numbers of the French increased to 180,000 at least, and in their latter attack, they rushed up to the Prussian cannon with as much indifference as if they had not been loaded, carrying the whole at the point of the bayonet, killing or wounding every Artillery Officer except one; and almost completely annihilating the Prussian army.

August 5. The French are said to have marched into Antwerp at 3 o'clock, P. M. on Wednesday the 23d ult. The duke of York marched from it about the same time.

August 5. A priest attempted lately to assassinate the brave Kosciuszko; he was seized, and immediately executed. A certain northern court, not very scrupulous in its morals, when they clash with its ambitious views, is said to have urged him to the execution of this horrid design.

Letters received yesterday from Holland, mention, that M. Fagel, the Greffier, or Secretary to the States General, after paying a visit to the Prince of Cobourg, had passed into Brussels, for the purpose of negotiating a very particular piece of business with the French national Commissioners at that place; that the Commissioners told him the business was of so much magnitude as greatly to exceed their powers, therefore, all they could do, was, to grant him a sure passport to Paris; and that Mr. Fagel has, in consequence, proceeded to that capital to negotiate with the ruling powers of France. [Star]

There is some foundation for the statement given in these letters, there can be little reason to doubt: We pretend not, however, even to guess what can be the nature of the intended negotiation—time will tell that. We cannot imagine the Dutch will prefer a separate peace to the protraction of such a glorious and successful war as they are at present engaged in, even when we recollect how speedily they manned the fleet, which fought the British off the Dogger-Bank, though in many months they have not been able to equip their ships against the French. [Star]

Letters from Cologne mention, that Generals Pichegru and Jourdon have each refused to obey the orders of the new Committee of General Safety at Paris.

COURT OF HYMEN.

MARRIED

On Saturday evening the 27th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Rodgers, the Rev. JAMES COE, of Troy, to Miss BETSEY MILLER, daughter of the late Dr. Miller, of this city.

On Sunday evening last, at Norwich, (L. I.) by the Rev. Mr. Cole, Mr. HENRY WELLS, to the agreeable Mrs. PATTY SMITH, daughter of John Woods, Esquire, all of this city.

*"Never, never may they rise,
But to meet a cheerful day;
May the minutes to their eyes,
Seem to fly too fast away.
Guard them, HYMEN, and secure
Pleasures which may long endure."*

DIED

On Tuesday evening last, Miss JANE ELTING, daughter of Peter Elting, Esquire, of this city, aged 19 years and 3 days.—In goodness and gentleness of disposition, none were her superiors—In understanding and ingenuity, few were her equals; but in all social and domestic virtues, she stood without a rival. For eighteen years of her life, this flower of excellence grew fair to the eye, and alluring to the heart. In the nineteenth, ah! fatal year! it was seized on by the chilling frost of disease. Unable to sustain the rudeness of the attack, it shrunk, it faded, decayed and died.—Ye who cherish the remembrance of goodness, be governed for a moment by the feelings of sensibility. Ye whose thoughtless gaiety has never indulged you in the sweets of reflection, suffer, if ye may, the exhortation of wisdom; that at the period, when nature, unequal to its sufferings, shall point out to you, your approaching separation from the joys of social life; ye may with her patience, her firmness, and her principles, smile at the terrors of dissolution, and rise to future bliss.

*"The Dust has to the Dust return'd,
And Tears bedew'd the lonely Way;
The silent Corpse lies now entom'd,
Beneath the cold and damp'ning Clay:
But oh ye Mourners cease to weep,
Receive with joy some cordial Charm,
And view her in the World of Bliss,
Encircled in her Saviour's Arms."*

DIRECTIONS for USING The Best RHEUMATIC OINTMENT.

IT has been applied and proves effectual in giving relief to those who have tried it; and very easily applied by rubbing it on the afflicted part of the body, before a fire; after rubbing it by the fire, then wrap the afflicted part up in a flannel three times a day, and you will find relief in forty-eight hours, as it has been applied to a great number, and does prove a cure; and there is no danger in the using of it, of taking any cold: and those who wish to use it, may enquire at No. 25, Banker's-Street, near the Jews burying ground, or at the Printer's.

New-York Oct. 11.

35. 11.

JUST OPENED.

By JAMES HARRISON,
No. 38, MAIDEN-LANE.

ELEGANT PRINTS; coloured & uncoloured, by the best masters; which will be sold upon reasonable terms.

New-York, February 1, 1794.

The NEW-YORK DIRECTORY,
For Sale at this Office.—Also, 50 Reams good Writing Paper, (Cheap for Cash.)

Court of Apollo.

Translation of that much admired French Air,
L A C A R M A G N O L E.

Written in conformity to the French Metre.

I.
L OUD thund'ring cannons rend the air, (twice)
To march ye warlike sons prepare, (twice)
Heroes of patriot flame,
While rushing on to fame.
Dance oh the Carmagnole,
May cannons roar, (twice)
Dance oh the Carmagnole,
May cannons roar evermore.

II.
In vain those millions of our foes, (twice)
In impious union leagu'd, oppose: (twice)
But dangers, death and fire,
No slavish fears inspire:
Dance oh the Carmagnole, &c.

III.
The famous Brunswick's flaming arm, (twice)
'Tis said will do us wond'rous harm; (twice)
To teach him his mistake,
Let our fierce cannon wake;
Dance oh, &c.

IV.
Since Dumourier's a rogue, they say
Our blooming laurels must decay:
But they who thus surmise,
Shall gape with wild surprise;
Dance oh, &c.

Beautiful and Valuable Ornaments.

AS there is nothing can contribute more to the beauty of the person than a good clean set of teeth, they are worthy the attention of every one. For which purpose

Dr. GREENWOOD, Dentist,
directly opposite the lower corner of St. Paul's Church-Yard, No. 24, Vesey-Street, makes and fixes teeth in the best manner, from a single one to a complete whole set, and performs every operation for the preservation of the teeth and gums. Artificial teeth are fixed in without drawing the old stumps or giving the least pain, he cleans and restores the teeth to their original whiteness, and the breath to its original sweetness, by gently and carefully removing the tartar which collects more or less on every persons teeth even on infants; the tartar is a corrosive cause of Inflammations and scurvy in the gums, breeding thousands of animaculas destructive to the teeth, gums and breath they are to be found in great numbers of different kinds in the whitish mother that sticks between the teeth of men, women and children, it is an evil that ought to be immediately removed, and an object that should be particularly noticed and remedied by all classes of people, as it loosens the teeth and in some occasions their dropping out whole.

Dr. GREENWOOD's Pearl and specific dentifrice powder for cleaning the teeth and preserving the gums and sweetening the breath, sold, by appointment, at Mr. John J. Staples and Son's, opposite the United States Branch Bank, Pearl-Street, and by the operator, 25 6d per box.

N. B. Advice given gratis in all complaints of the teeth and gums. 34-8

WANTED immediately, to a Genteel Business.—Enquire of the Printer,

BREAD KEGS.

BREAD KEGS of different sizes, made and sold at No. 431, Pearl-Street, where Bakers, Grocers and others, may be supplied at short notice, and on reasonable terms for cash. 17
May 22, 1794. WILLIAM CARGILL.

EVENING SCHOOL.

THOMAS SHIELDS returns his most grateful thanks to his friends and the public for past favors, and informs them that he intends opening an Evening School, for the tuition of Youth of each sex, at his School Room, No. 25, Chestnut-Street, on Monday evening, 6th October next, where he means to give the most strict attendance, and hopes that all who please to favor him with their Tuition, may behave with the utmost decorum, at if otherwise they will be expelled the School. Sept. 27.

A WOMAN,

WITH a good Breast of Milk, wishes to take a Child in the house to Nurture—She can bring the best of recommendation with respect to her character—Enquire of the Printer.
New-York, August 16. 27. 1f.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED BLACK LEAD POTS,

Equal to any imported and cheaper.

BLACK LEAD, both coarse and fine, for the purpose of blackening Franklin Stoves, and irons with brass heads, Plains of various sorts good Glue, Brands, of copper or cast iron, of any description, Screw Augers, Pots, Kettles, Griddles, Pye Pans, iron Tea Kettles, wool and cotton Cards, &c.—Also, a general assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c.

Lately imported, and will be disposed of on reasonable terms, by

GARRET H. VAN WAGENEN,
No. 2, Beckman-Slip,

NOTICE.

BY order of Benjamin Coe, Esquire, first judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Queens-County, in the State of New-York.

Notice is hereby given to John Van Lew, late of Flushing, in the county of Queens, and State of New-York, an absent debtor, and all others whom it may concern, that, on application and due proof made to him, the said Judge, pursuant to the directions of the Law of the State of New-York, entitled "An act for relief against absconding and absent debtors," passed the 4th day of April, in the year 1785. He hath directed all the Estate, real and personal, within the county of Queens, of the said John Van Lew, an absent debtor, to be seized, and that unless, the said John Van Lew doth discharge his debts within one year after this public notice of such seizure, all his Estate, real and personal, will be sold for the payment and satisfaction of his creditors.
Queens-County March 22, 1794. 17.

GEORGE YOULE, Plumber and Pewterer,

INFORMS his friends and the Public in general, that he has removed from No. 54 to No. 284, Water-Street, between Peck and New-Slips, where he still continues to carry on his business as usual: viz. making of House leads and Scuppers, head and mid-ship pumps, lining of Cisterns, Gutters, &c. He also makes Pewter still Worms suitable for Stills from 10 to 3000 gallons—Likewise manufactures Spoons and Candle Moulds of every size—where the Public may be supplied in any quantity and on as reasonable terms as any of his branch of business in New-York. May 24. 15 1f

S. L O Y D,

Stay, Mantua-Maker and Milliner.

BEGS leave to inform her friends and the public in general, that she carries on the above business in all its branches, at No. 21, Great Dock-Street.—She returns her most grateful acknowledgements to her friends and the public for past favors and hopes to merit a continuance of them.

Those ladies who please to favor her with their commands, may depend on the utmost exertions to give satisfaction, and the lowest terms.

Orders from town or country punctually obeyed.
July 20, 1793. 71--- 17.

PETER VANDERHOEF, Jun. H A T T E R,

HAVING commenced Business at No. 13 Old-Slip, acquaints his friends and the Public, that he is now carrying it on in all its respective branches; where they may at all times be supplied with any quantity of HATS of any quality or fashion, on reasonable terms.

N. B. Orders from the country executed with punctuality. New-York, May 24. 15 1f.

MR. MACK, Miniature Painter;

WHOSE performances have been so much admired, by the lovers and promoters of the Fine Arts, returns his grateful thanks, for the very liberal encouragement he has received since in this city, and begs a continuance of favors, which he hopes to merit, being so fortunate as never to fail taking the most striking likeness of every subject he attempts.

New-York, Maiden Lane, No. 43.

AN EVENING SCHOOL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that on Monday the 22d inst. he intends, with the assistance of a gentleman every way qualified for the business, to open an EVENING SCHOOL, at his Academy, No. 7, Pine (formerly King) Street; where constant attendance will be given to instruct those who may wish to make improvements in any of the following branches: viz. the English and Latin Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, Geometry, Trigonometry plain and spherical, Mensuration, superficial and solid, Navigation, Surveying and Gauging: Also, at the same place will be taught, the French Language, by a gentleman of liberal education, lately from Philadelphia, whose mode of Tuition has hitherto been greatly approved of.

N. B. Hours of attendance will be from 6 to 8 P. M. JOHN CAMPBELL.

September 13. 31 1f

Carpenters and Joiners Tools.

A General assortment of Tools for Carpenters, Joiners, &c. for sale by
JEREMIAH HALLETT and Co.
No. 171, Water-Street, between Burling-Slip and Fly-Market. Also—

WHITE CHAPPLE NEEDLES,

Of the best quality, and all other kinds of Needles, being the best assortment of that article offered for sale in this city: And a general assortment of Goods in the Hard Ware line.

WANTED,

AN Apprentice to the Book-Binding Business. Enquire at No. 95, Beckman-Street. 15.

PRINTERS INK.

MANUFACTURED and sold by Jacob Fee, No. 1, Magsiac-Street, near the Tea-Water-Pump, New-York. 15.